

The Good

The Bad

The Ugly

In the History of Medicine

OLLI Spring 2020 Semester

January 28 to March 17

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HISTORY OF WOMEN IN MEDICINE

Session 4
February 18, 2020



Women Who Made Medical History

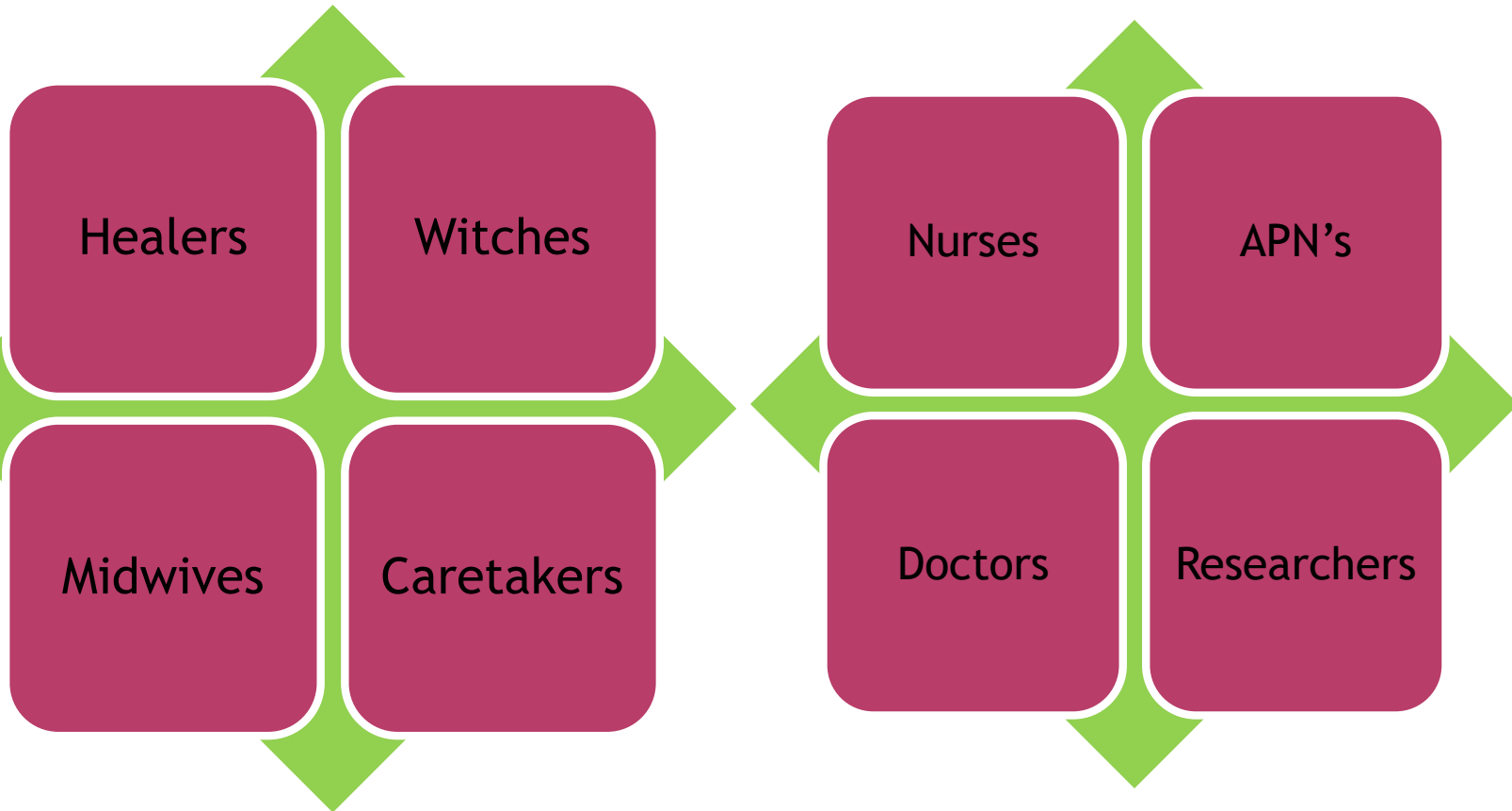
Yesteryear
Here
Elsewhere

I am going to nurture your Inspirational Women Brain Lobe

Inspirational Women

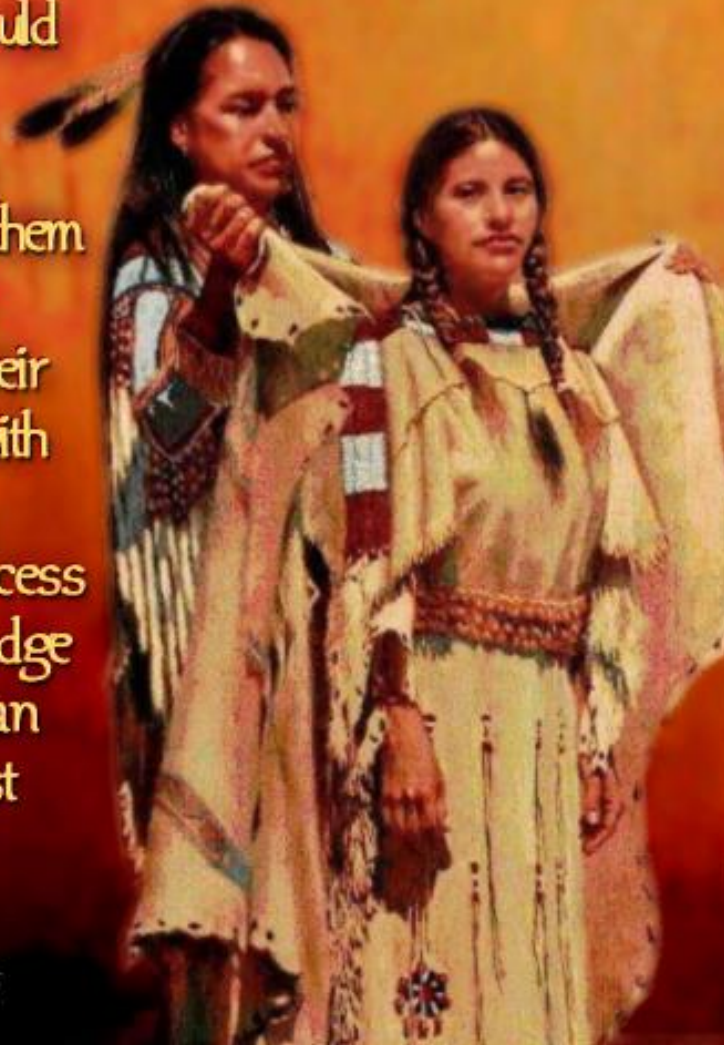


WOMEN IN HEALTHCARE



On Respect for Women

The Elders say the men should look at women in a sacred way. The men should never put women down or shame them in any way. When we have problems, we should seek their counsel. We should share with them openly. A woman has intuitive thought. She has access to another system of knowledge that few men develop. She can help us understand. We must treat her in a good way.

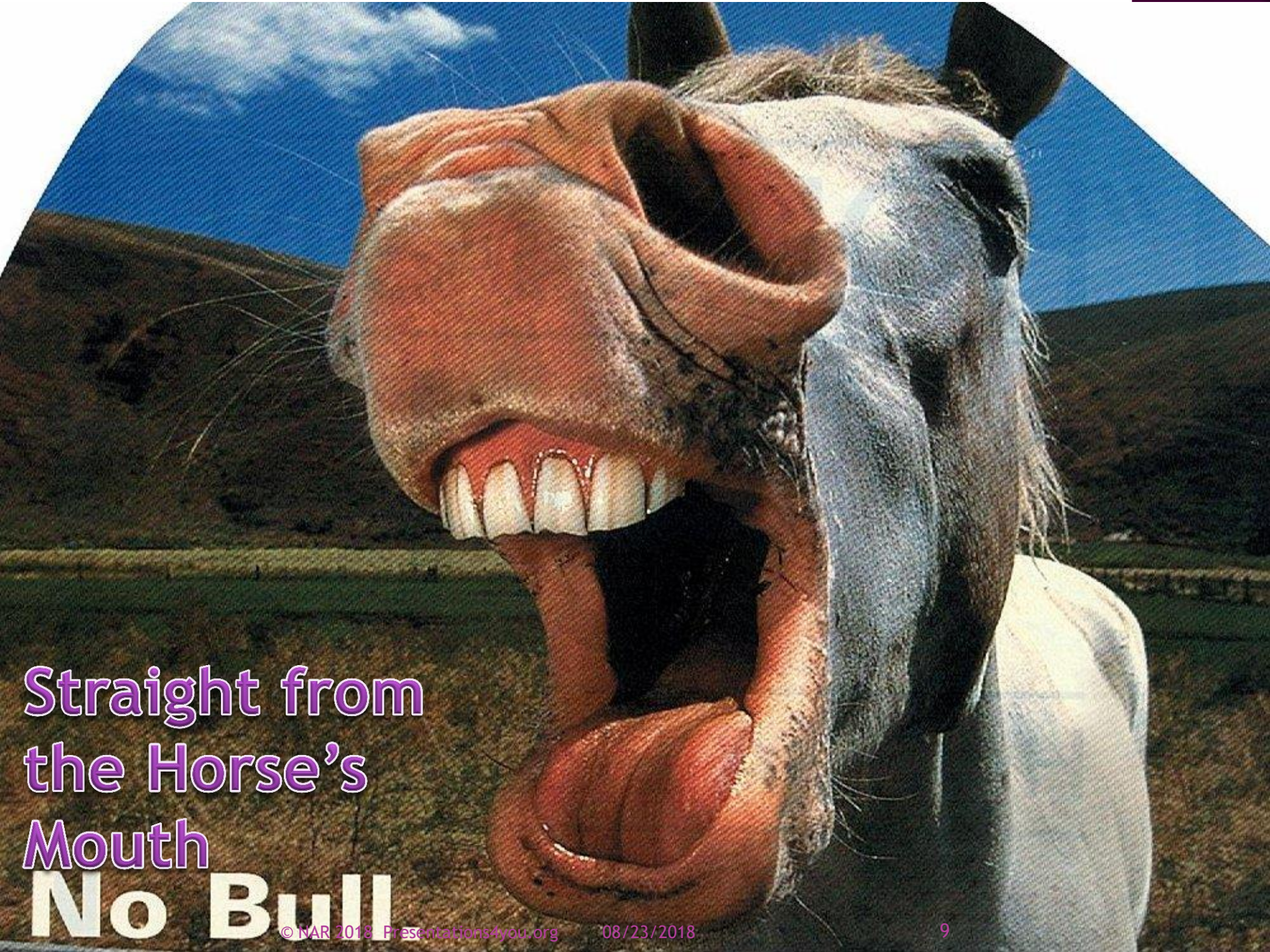


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MAN'S INHUMANITY TO WOMAN

Marilyn Stasio, 2008:

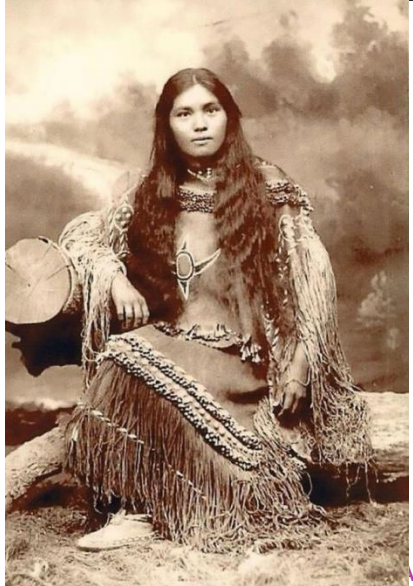
**“Man's inhumanity to man begins
with man's inhumanity to woman.”**



Straight from
the Horse's
Mouth
No Bull

NATIVE AMERICAN MEDICINE WOMEN

NATIVE AMERICAN MEDICINE WOMEN



APACHE SUNRISE CEREMONY (NA'II'EES) (1)

- Mescalero Apache Rite of Passage:
 - 1st summer after girl's first menses, on a Friday.
 - Four-day physical and psychological ordeal.
 - On the last day, :
 - She blesses her people with pollen.
 - She gets in touch with her *healing* powers.
 - She *heals* those who seek her touch and blessing.
- Prepares young girl to see her spiritual sacredness, power, and ability to heal.



APACHE SUNRISE CEREMONY (*NA'II'EES*) (3)

- ◉ The girl is covered with a sacred mixture of cornmeal and clay, which she must not wash off throughout the entire ceremony.
- ◉ Through many sacred ceremonies, dances, songs, and enactments, the girl receives the physical and spiritual power of **White-Painted Woman**.



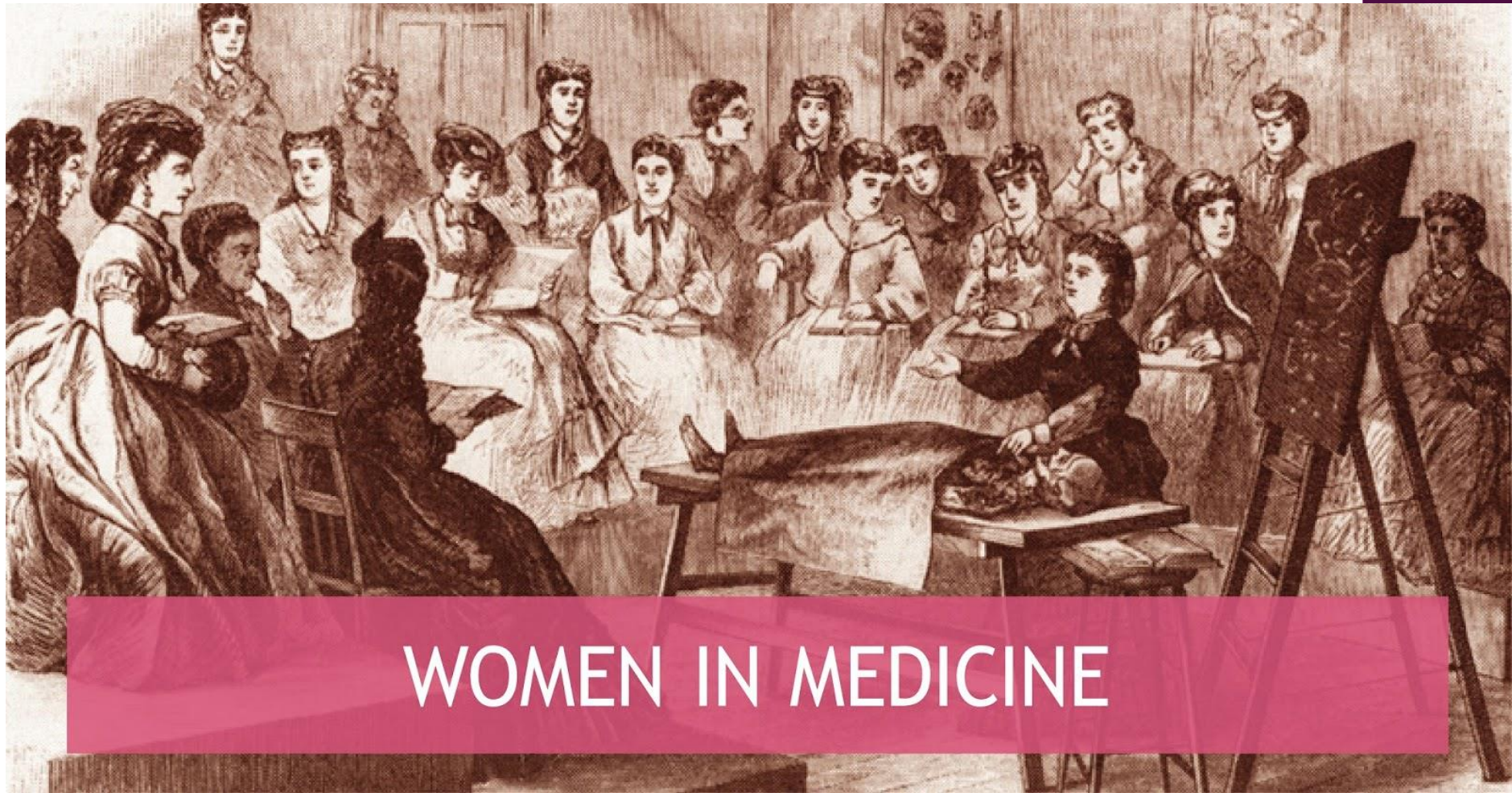
GROUNDBREAKERS AND PATHMAKERS

19TH CENTURY OBSTACLES

- ◉ Women not accepted in medical schools.
- ◉ Even with title, unable to practice in hospitals.
- ◉ Misogynist and exclusivist social mores.
- ◉ Physically and *Intellectually* inferior to men.
- ◉ Should be mothers, teachers or nurses, not MD's.

WOMEN IN MEDICAL HISTORY

- ◉ Eizabeth Blackwell
- ◉ Elizabeth Garrett Anderson
- ◉ Sophia Louisa Jex-Blake & the Edinburgh Seven
- ◉ Anandabai Joshee
- ◉ Mary Corinna Putnam Jacobi
- ◉ Jacqueline Felice de Almania
- ◉ Rosetta Sherwood Hall
- ◉ Louise Mason Ingersoll
- ◉ Emma McNair Kittredge
- ◉ Eliza Anna Grier



WOMEN IN MEDICINE

Anatomy Lesson at New York Infirmary Women's Medical College.

WOMEN PIONEERS IN MEDICINE

"We take up the task eternal and the burden and the lesson
Pioneers, O Pioneers;"

Walt Whitman.



Elizabeth Blackwell



Elizabeth Garrett Anderson



Sophia Jex-Blake

1866 Jubilee Appeal 1916
The New Hospital for Women, London.

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL (1821 - 1910)

- ◉ British physician, first woman to receive a US medical degree.
- ◉ 1st woman on the Register of the English General Medical Council.
- ◉ Told to go to Paris or to disguise as a man to study medicine.
- ◉ Rejected because she was a woman and therefore, intellectually inferior.
- ◉ After many refusals, accepted by Geneva Medical College in upstate New York.



ELIZABETH BLACKWELL (2)



- In 1849 got infected with *ophthalmia neonatorum*, lost her left eye, and all hope of becoming a surgeon.
- After graduation, went to Paris but was rejected because of her sex.
- Accepted at *La Maternité* as a student midwife!!!
- Returned to NYC, and founded the New York Infirmary and attached Women's Medical College.
- During the Civil War, tried to make a plan to educate nurses, but was refused by the male Army USMC.

ANATOMY LAB AT BLACKWELL'S WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE IN NYC (1868)



ELIZABETH BLACKWELL (3)

- ◉ In 1874 founded the London School of Medicine for Women.
- ◉ Became active in social and feminist causes.
- ◉ Viewed medicine as a means for social and moral reform.
- ◉ Felt that women would succeed in medicine because of their humane female values.

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON (1836 - 1917) (1)

- First woman to qualify in Britain as a physician and surgeon.
- Her attempts to study at a number of medical schools were denied.
- Enrolled as a nursing student at Middlesex Hospital and attended classes intended for male doctors.
- Barred after complaints from other (male) students.
- The Worshipful Society of Apothecaries admitted her in 1862.



ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON (2)

- ◉ In 1865, she obtained a license (LSA) from the Society of Apothecaries to practice medicine.
- ◉ First *woman* qualified in Britain to do so openly.
- ◉ Could not take up a medical post in any hospital.
- ◉ In late 1865, Garrett opened her own practice.
- ◉ Garrett studied French to apply for a Sorbonne medical degree, which she obtained in 1870.

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON (3)

- ◉ In 1870, elected to the first London School Board, an office newly opened to women.
- ◉ Named visiting physician of the East London Hospital for Children (first woman in Britain to be appointed to a medical position).
- ◉ In 1874, co-founded London School of Medicine for Women with Sophia Jex-Blake, only teaching hospital in Britain to offer courses for women.
- ◉ Was Dean of the school from 1883 to 1902.

HENRY MAUDSLEY (1835 -1918)

- Adhered to *degeneration* theory: inherited "taints" are exaggerated through succeeding generations.
- His views on maternity displayed a "revulsion to both parturition and the care of infants".
- Challenged for his negative views on women, especially by Elizabeth Garrett Anderson.
- Education for women "caused over-exertion, reduced their reproductive capacity, and caused nervous and even mental disorders".

SOPHIA LOUISA JEX-BLAKE

SOPHIA LOUISA JEX-BLAKE (1840-1912) (1)

- ◉ Led the campaign for women to have access to a University education.
- ◉ Applied to Harvard but the reply said: “There is no provision for the education of women in any department of this university”.
- ◉ She and 6 other women, (Edinburgh 7), began studying medicine in 1869.
- ◉ First practicing female doctor in Scotland.



SOPHIA LOUISA JEX-BLAKE (2)

- ◉ As they showed they could compete on equal terms, men's hostility towards them began to grow.
- ◉ Received obscene letters, were followed home, had fireworks attached to their front door and mud thrown at them.
- ◉ Ended in the Surgeons' Hall riot when they were prevented from taking an exam by a mob of over 200.
- ◉ Influential members of the Medical faculty made the University refuse graduation to the women.

SOPHIA LOUISA JEX-BLAKE (3)

- ⦿ Both sides appealed to higher courts.
- ⦿ Court ruled that women who had been awarded degrees should never have been allowed to enter the course in the first place.
- ⦿ Their degrees were withdrawn.
- ⦿ They went to other schools in Europe.
- ⦿ Sophia graduated from Berne, Switzerland.

SOPHIA LOUISA JEX-BLAKE (4)

- ◉ Helped open London School of Medicine for Women in 1874 with E. Garrett Anderson.
- ◉ Became 3rd registered woman doctor in Britain.
- ◉ In 1886 established the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women.
- ◉ It closed in 1892 when University of Edinburgh began accepting women.

THE EDINBURGH 7

- The Edinburgh 7 were awarded posthumous honorary MBChB by the University of Edinburgh on 6 July 2019.
- The University of Edinburgh commemorates Sophia Jex-Blake with a plaque near the entrance to its medical school, honoring her as:
"Physician, pioneer of medical education for women in Britain, alumna of the University".



ANANDABAI JOSHEE

FAMOUS MEDICAL WOMEN

ANANDABAI JOSHEE (1865-1887) (1)

- ◉ In 1886, graduated from Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
- ◉ First Hindu woman to receive the MD degree in any country.
- ◉ Began medical training at age 19.
- ◉ Contracted tuberculosis but was able to graduate.
- ◉ On her graduation, Queen Victoria sent her a congratulatory message. [\[9\]](#)



FAMOUS MEDICAL WOMEN

ANANDABAI JOSHEE (2)

- ◉ Stressed the need for female doctors in India.
- ◉ Emphasized that Hindu women could be better served by Hindu female physicians.
- ◉ Received financial contributions from all over India for her schooling in US.
- ◉ State of Kolhapur appointed her chief of the female ward of the Albert Edward Hospital.
- ◉ Died of tuberculosis in February, 1887 before turning 22.^[15]

GRADUATES FROM WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA (WMC) 1886



- ◉ Anandibai Joshee (left)
- ◉ Kei Okami (center)
- ◉ Sabat Islambooly (right).

They were the first women from their respective countries: India, Japan and Syria to obtain a degree in Western medicine.

MARY CORINNA
PUTNAM JACOBI

MARY CORINNA PUTNAM JACOBI (1842 -1906)

- 1st women to graduate from a US School of Pharmacy in 1863.
- In 1864, got her M.D. from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
- 1st woman student of U. of Paris, graduated with honors in 1871.
- 2nd women to graduate from the Paris School of Medicine.



MARY CORINNA PUTNAM JACOBI (2)

- ◉ In Paris, as a woman, she was required to enter lectures through a separate door from men.
- ◉ She had to sit at the front near the professor.
- ◉ After 5 years in Paris, returned to US in 1871.
- ◉ 2nd woman member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, admitted to the AMA.
- ◉ In 1872 helped found the NYC Women's Medical Association, and was president from 1874-1903.

MARY CORINNA PUTNAM JACOBI (3)

- ◉ Received Harvard University's Boylston Prize in 1876 for her essay “*The Question of Rest for Women during Menstruation*”.
- ◉ In response to Dr. E.H. Clarke’s 1875 book “*Sex in Education; or, A Fair Chance for the Girls*”.
- ◉ It claimed that **any** physical or mental exertion during menstruation could lead to women becoming infertile!!!
- ◉ After extensive studies, she concluded that "there is nothing in the nature of menstruation to imply the necessity, or even desirability, of rest."

JACQUELINE FELICE DE ALMANIA

JACQUELINE FELICE DE ALMANIA (?) (1)

- ◉ Early 14th-century midwife from Florence, Italy in Paris who practiced medicine.
- ◉ Believed in the concept of “women's secrets”.
- ◉ Placed on trial in 1322 for unlawful practice.
- ◉ Court said it was obvious that a man could understand the subject of medicine better than a woman because of his gender!!!

JACQUELINE FELICE DE ALMANIA (?) (2)

- ◉ She believed that it was improper for men to palpate the breasts and abdomens of women.
- ◉ Males angered because she was a better doctor and did not charge patients if her treatments were not successful.
- ◉ Banned from practicing medicine and threatened with excommunication if she was ever caught again.
- ◉ Court banned women from academic study and medical licenses in France until mid 19th century.

ROSETTA SHERWOOD HALL

ROSETTA SHERWOOD HALL (1865-1951) (1)

- ◉ Medical missionary and educator.
- ◉ Founded the Pyongyang School for the Deaf and Blind.
- ◉ Spent 44 years in Korea, developing educational resources for the handicapped.
- ◉ Developed a modified Point system to teach blind children.
- ◉ In 1909, she established a school for people with hearing impairments

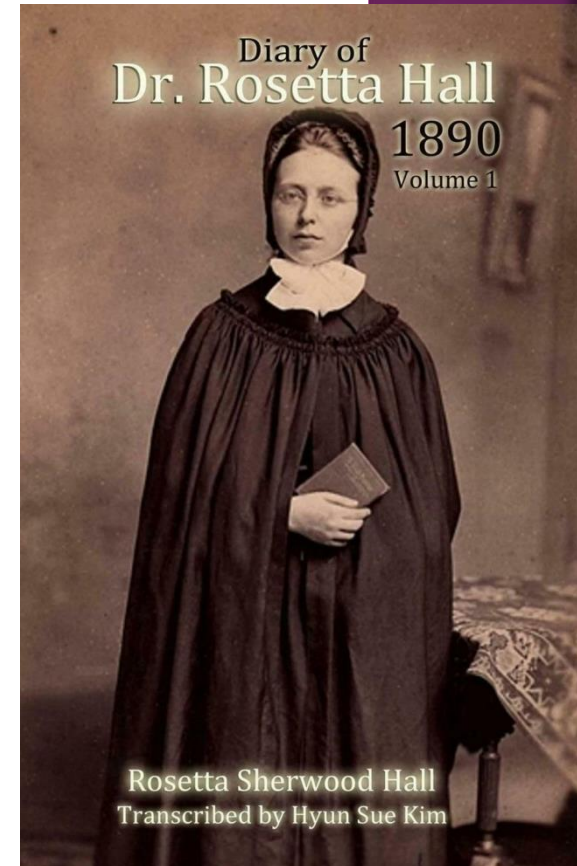


ROSETTA SHERWOOD HALL (2)

- ◉ Was not only a physician, a women's advocate and a teacher, but also a devout Christian.
- ◉ Was instrumental in bringing some religious toleration to the Land of Morning Calm.
- ◉ Koreans thought that the deaf or blind were being punished for wickedness, or trained to be sorcerers.
- ◉ In 1913, the city mayor named her “The Mother of Pyong Yang”.

ROSETTA SHERWOOD HALL (3)

- ◉ Founded the Chosun Women's Medical Training Institute in 1928.
- ◉ The Institute became Kyungsung Women's Medical School in 1938.
- ◉ It became co-educational in 1957.
- ◉ Currently, it is the Korea University College of Medicine in Seoul.



LOUISE MASON INGERSOLL

LOUISE MASON INGERSOLL (1877-1962)

Studied at Women's Medical College in Philadelphia.

Graduated in 1914, went to Methodist missions in China, Siberia and Vladivostok (post war Czech takeover).

Treated Russians, German prisoners, Czech soldiers, locals and members of 19 different nationalities.

Red Cross was part of the Army, so commissions were given to the men for their service.

Had status and responsibilities of a captain, but her commission was refused because she was a woman.

Army nurses were commissioned as Lieutenants, but Medical women were refused officer rating by Washington.

EMMA MCNAIR KITTREDGE

EMMA MCNAIR KITTREDGE, (1902-1984)

- ◉ 9th consecutive generation of Dr. Kittredge in US.
- ◉ In 1929, graduated from Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
- ◉ 1st anesthesiologist hired as permanent staff member by LA County General Hospital in 1931.
- ◉ 1st woman doctor appointed Chief Medical Examiner of the Women's Air Reserve in 1934.

EMMA MCNAIR KITTREDGE (2)

- ◉ Research on women pilots, like Amelia Earhart, Pancho Barnes, Bobbie Trout and Viola Kirby.
- ◉ For 25 years, co-chaired the West Coast AMBAC, American Bureau of Medical Aid for Free China.
- ◉ Built hospitals, clinics, ambulance services, and educated Chinese physicians and nurses in Taiwan.
- ◉ Awarded Order of the Chrysanthemum by Taiwan government, highest award to Non-Chinese.

REBECCA LEE CRUMPLER

REBECCA LEE CRUMPLER, (NÉE DAVIS) ⁽¹⁾ (1831-1895)

- Raised in Pennsylvania by an aunt who cared for infirm neighbors.
- Her aunt acted as the doctor in her community and had a huge influence on Rebecca.
- She moved to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1852.
- During the next eight years Crumpler was employed as a nurse.

REBECCA LEE CRUMPLER (2)

- ◉ 1st African-American woman to become a physician in the US in 1864.
- ◉ The only African American woman to graduate from NEFMC.
- ◉ New England Female Medical College in Boston, closed in 1873.
- ◉ It merged with Boston U, became homeopathic.

REBECCA LEE CRUMPLER (3)



- ◉ Worked for the Freedmen's Bureau providing care to freed slaves denied by white physicians.
- ◉ While practicing in Richmond, Virginia, she was subject to "intense racism and sexism".
- ◉ Men doctors snubbed her, druggists and majority of pharmacists would not acknowledge the prescriptions she wrote.
- ◉ Some people wisecracked that the M.D. behind her name stood for 'Mule Driver'."

ELIZA ANNA GRIER

ELIZA ANNA GRIER



- ◉ 1st African American woman licensed to practice in Georgia.
- ◉ Wrote to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1890 asking if assistance "might be provided for an emancipated slave to receive any help into so lofty a profession".
- ◉ Was finally admitted, started studies.
- ◉ Worked for a year picking cotton to pay for the next year's medical school, so it took her seven years to graduate in 1897.

ELIZA ANNA GRIER (1864-1902)

- ◉ Had previously done the same to get an 8-year degree in Education from Fisk U. in Nashville.
- ◉ “Some of the best white doctors in the city have welcomed me and say that they will give me an even chance in the profession. That is all I ask.”
- ◉ Became ill, and was only able to work for 5 years after opening practice in Atlanta and Greenville
- ◉ Died at 38 in Albany, Georgia.

JAMES MIRANDA STEUART BARRY

JAMES MIRANDA STEUART BARRY (1789-1865) (1)

- ◉ Irish, Military Surgeon in British Army.
- ◉ Served in S. Africa, Mauritius, St. Helena, and Jamaica.
- ◉ MD degree in 1812 Edinburgh U., initially rejected due to short stature, unbroken voice, delicate features and smooth skin.
- ◉ Rose to be Inspector General in charge of military hospitals,
- ◉ 2nd highest medical office in the British Army.



JAMES MIRANDA STEUART BARRY (2)

- ◉ Served for over 40 years in the Army.
- ◉ Never allowed anybody else present while dressing.
- ◉ Efforts to appear masculine, but many witnesses reported effeminacy.
- ◉ Reputation for being argumentative, tactless, impatient, and opinionated.
- ◉ Considered to have had a good bedside manner and famous professional skill.



JAMES MIRANDA STEUART BARRY (3)

- ◉ Did 1st successful cesarean in Cape Town in which both mother and child survived.
- ◉ Improved sanitation, water systems, conditions for enslaved people, prisoners and the mentally ill, and provided a sanctuary for the leper population.
- ◉ Improved diet of common soldiers and prisoners.
- ◉ Had an infamous public argument with Florence Nightingale during the Crimean War.
- ◉ She described him as a “blackguard and a brute”.

JAMES MIRANDA STEUART BARRY (4)

- ◉ Outraged by unnecessary suffering, took a tactless, heavy-handed approach while demanding improvements for the poor.
- ◉ Incited anger from officials and military officers by this extreme behavior, causing frequent arrests and demotions.
- ◉ Was completely vegetarian and a teetotaler.
- ◉ Duel with a commanding officer in Cape Town.

JAMES MIRANDA STEUART BARRY (5)

After death, it was revealed that Brigadier General James Miranda Steuart Barry, Military Surgeon and officer of the British Army was indeed Margaret Ann Bulkley:

A WOMAN!!!

Midwives in History

OBSTETRICAL CARE

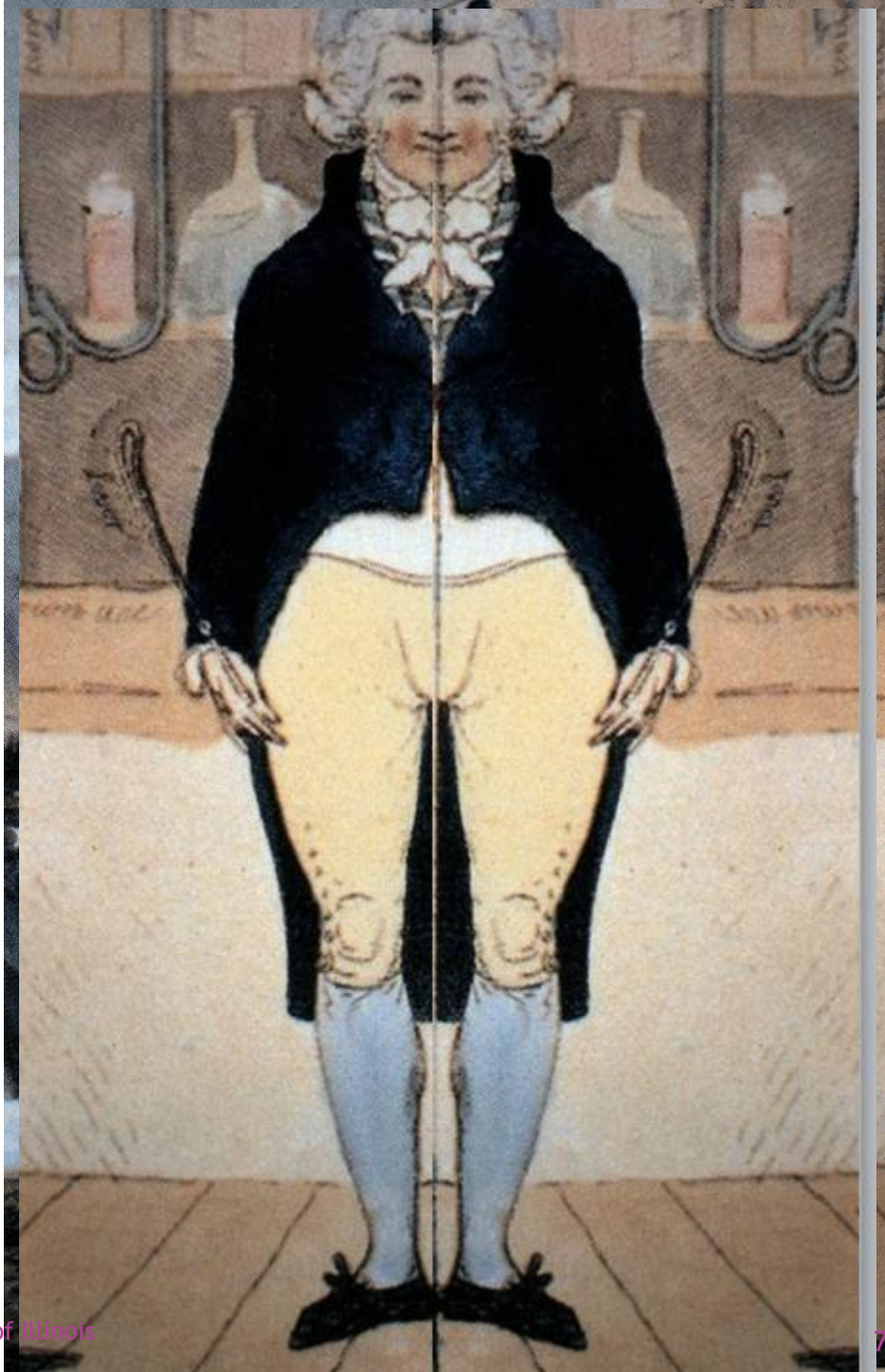


Midwives delivered most babies until the start of the 20th Century.

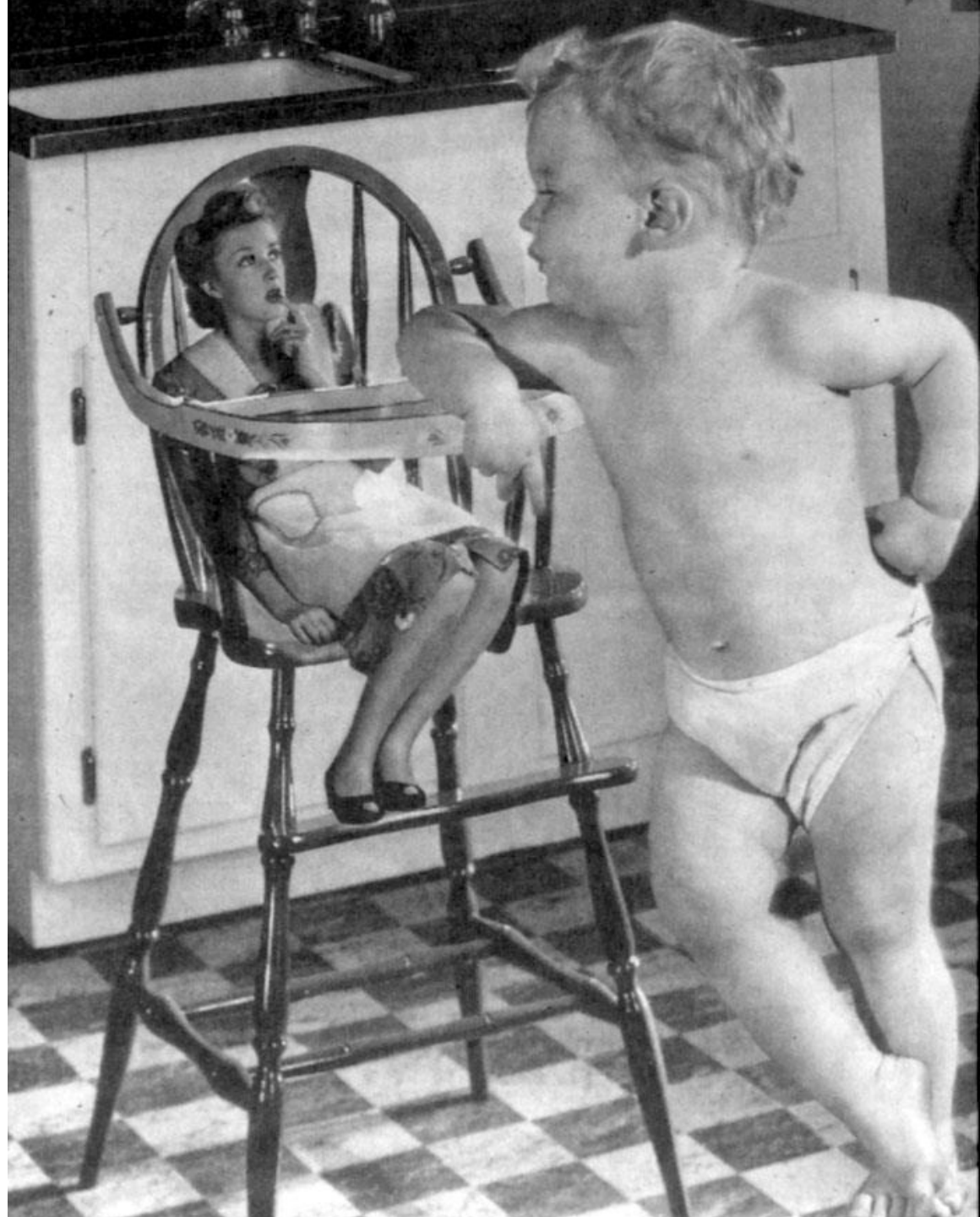


Physicians got more training and prestige, and as more deliveries were done in hospitals, doctors displaced the midwife and her role in taking care of pregnant women.

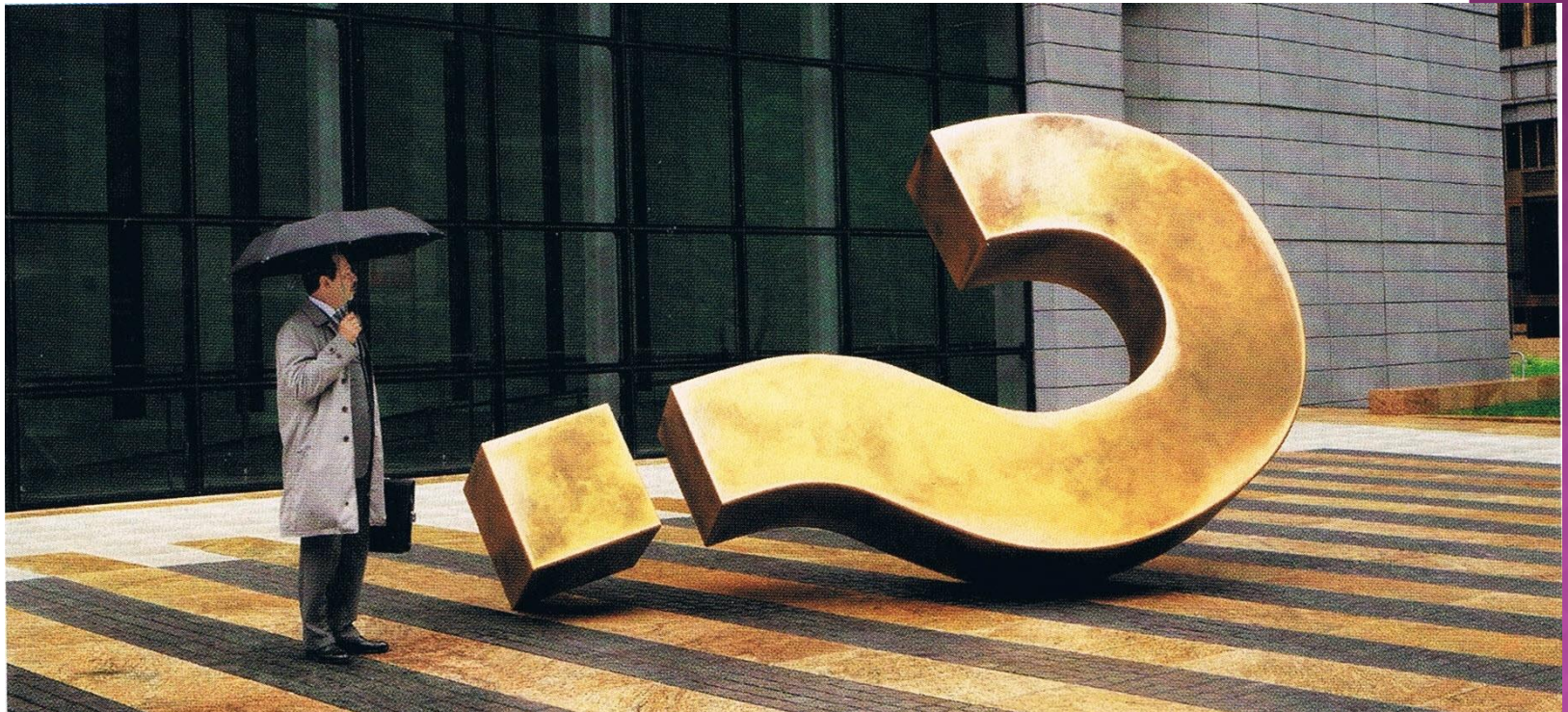
Eventually, in the early 20th Century, physicians completely took over the care of pregnant women.



Babies
Rule !!!



QUESTIONS?



THANK **YOU**

A hand-drawn graphic on a white background. The word 'THANK' is written in a simple, black, sans-serif font. The word 'YOU' is written in large, blue, 3D block letters with black outlines and hatching for shading. The entire phrase is surrounded by several yellow five-pointed stars and blue curved lines, resembling confetti or celebratory marks.